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REPORTS

OF

THE SELECTMEN,

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ALMS-HOUSE,

THE BOARD OF FIRE-WARDS,

AND THE

SUPERINTENDING SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

OF

THE TOWN OF MANCHESTER,

FOR THE YEAR

1845-6.

MANCHESTER, N. H.:

PRINTED AT THE AMERICAN OFFICE.....S. F. WETMORE.

1846.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
STATE LIBRARY

Report of the Selectmen.

EXPENDITURES.

HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES.

Paid James M. Gregg,	5 21
Thomas Ordway,	1 00
T. G. Young,	4 81
J. E. Kimball,	1 50
Jeremiah Fellows	27 59
D. K. Perkins,	4 42
Walter H. Noyes,	3 00
Gilman C. Smith,	3 50
David Dickey,	5 20
William Coult,	3 62
Grandison Morse,	6 00
William W. Baker,	75
George Clark,	2 58
David Young,	6 00
I. C. Flanders,	5 75
William Bunton,	8 16
Andrew Bunton,	1 73
Stephen Tilton	20 59
Jeremiah Fellows,	8 00
Walter H. Noyes,	3 80
Jabez L. Manter,	1 00
Samuel Bartlett,	1 25
David Dickey,	2 00
Gilman Harvey,	1 00

Carried forward,	\$128 46
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Highways and Bridges bro't for'd,	128 46	
Paid David Dickey,	11 00	
James M. Gregg,	20 37	
Robert Baker,	16 00	
Robert Stevens,	2 00	
Jonathan E. Wallace,	16 50	
Amoskeag Manufacturing Com.,	143 12	
True Norris,	16 44	
Jonas Harvey, Jr.,	7 64	
David Child,	22 50	
Hollis Dorr,	12 25	
J. M. Noyes, Highway tax bills,	2,383 80	
	<hr/>	\$2,780 08

SCHOOLS.

Paid School District No. 1,	116 86	
" " " 2,	2,560 72	
" " " 3,	156 75	
" " " 4,	104 75	
" " " 5,	50 00	
" " " 7,	163 54	
" " " 8,	79 00	
" " " 9,	167 96	
	<hr/>	\$3,399 58

SCHOOL HOUSES.

Paid School District No. 7,	73 00	
" " " 2,	1,950 59	
	<hr/>	\$2,023 59

POOR OFF THE FARM.

Paid Porter & Smyth,	5 75	
Sam'l Melvin, for relief J. Griffin's family,	18 00	
Hazen Davis, (paid by Moses Davis,)	7 50	
Abel P. Corning,	6 00	
Thomas Brown, for doctoring town and county paupers,	15 00	
Thomas Brown,	2 34	
Eben Perry, for Almira Wiggins,	4 75	
Enoch Bodwell, for support of J. Hasel- ton, Jr.'s children,	26 00	
John Haselton, for support of J. Haselton, Jr.'s children,	28 17	
	<hr/>	
Carried forward,	\$ 113 51	

	Poor off the Farm, bro't forward,	113 51
Paid	Ebenezer Clark, (paid by Gilmanton,)	49 25
	Abel P. Corning,	2 00
	Francis Manter, for E. Corning, and Grif- fin child,	16 00
	Reuben G. Sawyer, for support of R. Saw- yer and wife,	18 75
	Reuben White, for J. Griffin,	2 86
	William Patterson, for relief N. Palmer,	7 25
	Reuben G. Sawyer, for support of R. Saw- yer and wife,	18 75
	S. L. Wilson, for Haselton children,	8 00
	George Corning, for E. Corning, and Grif- fin child,	30 00
	Enoch Bodwell, for support of Haselton children,	24 00
	Reuben G. Sawyer, for support of R. Saw- yer and wife,	18 75
	Josiah Perry,	4 29
	Reuben White, for J. Griffin,	8 30
	George Corning, for E. Corning, and Grif- fin child,	15 00
	Hill & Berry, for J. Griffin,	3 12
		<hr/> \$339 83

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Paid	Eben C. Foster, W. C. Hunneman's bill,	18 37
	Isaac Sanborn, repairing and cleaning engines,	20 44
	J. E. Davis, Jr., for wood, oil, &c.,	23 02
	Ebenezer Ross, for repairing hooks and ladders,	4 00
	Albert Lane,	1 12
	Richard G. Smith, for labor and materials on reservoirs in Merrimack square,	18 30
	Joseph Marshall, for blank books,	1 75
	Aretas Knights, for oil and labor on en- gine No. 4,	10 00
	J. C. Wadleigh, for painting, &c.,	9 25
	Amos B. Morrill, for iron work,	6 45
	Engine Co. No. 5, oil, fixtures and repairs,	30 38
	Parker & McCrillis, for repairs,	1 28
	A. S. Trask, rent of land for engine house,	11 67

Carried forward, \$156 03

	Fire Department, bro't forward,	156 03
Paid	Kidder, Farley & Co., oil, lanterns, &c.,	5 34
	James Boyd & Sons, for badges,	15 75
	Stillman Fellows,	1 75
	H. Tufts & Co.,	1 25
	J. G. Cilley, engineer and secretary,	30 25
	R. G. Smith, engineer,	10 00
	R. G. Smith, work on reservoirs and keep- ing them open in the winter,	13 75
	R. G. Smith, examining houses as to buck- ets, ladders, &c.,	20 00
	David Gillis, engineer,	10 00
	William C. Clarke, engineer,	10 00
		<hr/> \$274 12

COUNTY PAUPERS.

Paid	N. Chase,	2 75
	Thomas Brown,	5 00
	Franklin Page,	6 67
	Israel Mullins,	22 00
	Allen Goss,	6 00
	Josiah Allen,	7 25
	Sarah Elliott,	6 50
	Hill & Berry,	4 25
	Tilton & Sweetser	12 82
	Richard W. Cooper,	8 50
	Nathan Parker,	1 50
	Thomas M. Bacon,	10 00
	Franklin Page,	10 00
	Keziah Evans,	30 00
	Timothy B. Edgerton,	25 00
	Timothy B. Edgerton,	20 00
	Horace Porter,	5 00
	J. G. Sanborn,	9 43
	Hazen Webster,	7 50
	Lucy Ainsworth,	10 00
	Timothy B. Edgerton,	20 00
	Israel Mullins,	33 00
	Franklin Page,	13 08
	W. Boyd & Co.,	1 93
	Eliza Edgerton,	13 71
	J. J. Straw,	36 34

Carried forward, 328 22

County paupers, bro't forward,	328 22
Paid Thomas McKew,	9 25
Amos Tilton,	35 62
Eliza Edgerton,	15 00
J. W. Worthen,	3 79
M. G. J. Tewksbury,	3 00
Nathaniel Wheet,	46 00
Amos Tilton,	38 15
Amos Carr,	10 00
Eveline Farnum,	2 00
Abigail Montgomery,	2 00
Eliza Edgerton,	18 00
Americus Gates,	5 00
William McQueston,	10 00
Amos Tilton,	14 72
Nathan Parker,	1 00
	<hr/> \$541 76

PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

Paid Potter & Davis, advertising notice, 1844,	1 00
S. F. Wetmore, reports of selectmen, check list, &c.,	68 00
Potter & Davis, advertising notices,	4 75
S. F. Wetmore, blanks, police, and fire- ward regulations,	39 75
J. C. Emerson, printing notices for health officers and school committee,	5 50
Joseph Marshall, invoice and blank books and stationery,	24 56
S. F. Wetmore, printing check list and notices,	13 75
S. F. Wetmore, printing check list and warrants,	18 00
Robert Moore, record book	3 00
S. F. Wetmore, advertising notices,	8 00
C. E. Potter, advertising notices,	7 50
	<hr/> \$193 81

TOWN DEBT PAID.

Paid D. A. Bunton,	1,000 00
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INTEREST PAID.

Paid sundry individuals,	1,951 24
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NUTT ROAD.

Paid John Young,	for land,	185 00
John P. Young,	"	20 00
Edward & J. P. Young,	"	100 00
David Dickey,	"	145 00
Jonathan E. Wallace,	for labor,	43 00
B. S. Crockett	"	90 16
Jacob Mead,	"	75 88
Amos Webster,	"	56 25
Francis H. Watson,	"	65 00
David Dickey,	"	105 96
Isaac Riddle,	for surveying,	1 50
Jonas Harvey,	for land,	2 00
		<hr/> \$ 889 75

NIGHT WATCH.

Paid I. B. Chesley,	28 00
Eben Knowlton,	28 00
I. B. Chesley,	31 00
Eben Knowlton,	31 00
I. B. Chesley,	30 00
James Chesley,	14 00
Eben Knowlton,	30 00
Eben Knowlton,	92 00
Eben Knowlton,	31 00
Aretas Knights,	18 00
John Doland,	3 00
Aretas Knights,	20 34
Eben Knowlton,	30 00
Eben Knowlton,	31 00
Aretas Knights,	50 00
Eben Knowlton,	27 50
Eben Knowlton,	26 00
Aretas Knights,	26 00
William Bursiel,	4 00
Aretas Knights,	26 00
Eben Knowlton,	26 00
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	\$ 602 84

INCIDENTALS.

Paid J. L. Fitch,	1 50
Albert Lane,	42
James & Sherburne,	1 71
John Platt, ringing bell for schools,	15 00
Dana Sargent, Methodist Church for town meeting,	60 00
Albert Lane, fitting up Methodist Chh. for town meeting,	19 79
Joseph M. Rowell, expense in conse- quence of Parker's murder,	19 00
Edwin A. Bodwell,	50
Richard G. Smith, for extra night watch after Parker's murder,	44 75
Daniel M. Robertson, expense in conse- quence of Parker's murder,	62 30
L. D. Montgomery,	1 00
Joseph M. Rowell, expense in conse- quence of Parker's murder,	27 39
A. Sanborn,	1 50
D. M. Robertson,	3 83
George Hamblet,	2 00
Abraham Thompson, damage done his horse, 1844, on account of bad road,	13 50
George H. Brown,	2 25
D. M. Robertson, chain, ball and lock, for house of correction,	8 57
T. G. Young, ringing bell for schools,	15 00
Nehemiah Chase, expense in conse- quence of Parker's murder,	41 17
P. Cragin, Jr., postage,	1 79
Daniel Wheeler,	2 00
Samuel Batchelder, cleaning streets by order of health officers,	10 67
D. M. Robinson, expense in consequence of Parker's murder,	9 92
J. M. Rowell, expense in consequence of Parker's murder,	12 80
Albert Lane, fitting up Methodist Chh. for town meeting,	5 62
Methodist Soc., Chh. for town meeting,	45 00
Carried forward,	<hr/> 424 68

Incidentals, bro't forward,	424 68
Paid George Hamblet,	2 00
Mace Moulton, expense in consequence of Parker's murder,	18 00
T. G. Young, ringing bell for schools,	13 75
Ezekiel Blake,	21 00
Seth K. Jones, office rent for selectmen,	55 00
W. Shepherd, horse hire for selectmen,	16 87
W. Shepherd, horse hire for superint'g school committee,	12 50
Warren L. Lane,	1 37
James S. Cheney,	1 50
Amos Weston,	1 00
Wm. Bunton, damage done sled,	5 00
S..S. Carter, expense in consequence of Parker's murder,	8 25
J. G. Cilley, expense in consequence of Parker's murder,	7 87
Hollis Dorr, expense in consequence of Parker's murder,	12 00
Wilson & Bodwell, horse hire for super- intending school committee,	3 75
Nathan Parker, journey to Amherst and Boston,	9 90
Charles Chase, expenses to Grafton, Ex- eter, and Boston,	17 40
	— — — \$ 636 14

NEW TOWN HOUSE.

Paid Alpheus K. Brown, stone work,	40 00
Bailey & Flanders,	500 00
Bailey & Flanders,	200 00
Elijah Hanson, agent,	50 00
Bailey & Flanders,	1000 00
Bailey & Flanders,	500 00
Benjamin Somes, mason work,	36 53
Bailey & Flanders,	1000 00
Bailey & Flanders,	500 00
Bailey & Flanders,	1650 00
Bailey & Flanders,	350 00
John R. Leonard, labor,	7 00
Joseph Sawyer, lime,	12 67

Carried forward, 5846 20

	New Town House, bro't forward,	5846 20
Paid	Bailey & Flanders,	3750 00
	Thomas McKew, labor,	3 00
	William C. Hale,	1 67
	Elijah Hanson, agent,	50 00
	Bailey & Flanders,	2000 00
	Samuel Locke, labor,	1 64
	Amos B. Morrill, iron work,	4 75
	Bailey & Flanders,	500 00
	Benjamin Somes, mason work,	75 00
	John Folsom, for lumber,	99 55
	Samuel Poor, for lumber,	17 50
	Bailey & Flanders,	2500 00
	Parker & French, furniture,	18 00
	Elijah Hanson, agent,	100 00
	Timothy S. Parker, labor,	2 50
	Daniel Farmer, for laths,	20 00
	Stark Co., castings,	6 85
	Lyman Woodbury, for lumber,	24 85
	Z. Colby, for lumber,	10 17
	Thomas McKew, labor,	6 00
	Nehemiah Preston, lumber,	7 20
	Jonas B. Bowman, lumber,	114 50
	Henry N. Hooper & Co., bell,	529 03
	Alpheus K. Brown, stone work,	109 74
	Bailey & Flanders,	2000 00
	Abraham Cochran, lumber,	55 35
	Packard & Co., doors and sash,	50 74
	Ichabod Hayes, labor,	1 50
	Hiram Bailey, labor,	100 00
	Jeremiah Fellows, labor,	7 86
	E. P. Offutt, settees,	100 00
	Packard & Co., window frames,	38 50
	John C. Farnum, labor,	10 00
	D. Safford & Co., safe, doors, locks,	106 00
	William F. Shaw, repairing chande- lier lamps,	18 25
	Joseph Breck & Co., chandelier chain,	5 00
	Lows, Ball & Co., chandelier rods,	13 50
	Charles Clough & Co., mason work,	73 00
	Concord R. R. Co., freight bill,	8 29
	George H. Brown, trucking,	4 75

Carried Forward, 18,390 89

	New Town House, bro't for'd,	18390	89
Paid	E. P. Offutt, settees,	250	00
	W. A. Putney, carpet and curtains,	65	61
	Aretas Knights, labor,	9	50
	N. Baldwin & Co lumber and planing,	78	99
	T. P. Pierce, painting,	10	00
	Edward McQuestion, mason work,		
	bricks, lime, &c.,	273	00
	Bailey & Flanders,	344	55
	John Craig, labor,	36	67
	Parker & McCrillis, iron work,	52	09
	Jos. W. Saunders, lumber and labor,	182	06
	H. Tufts & Co., stoves, pipe, &c.,	200	00
	Stillman Fellows, lumber, and labor,	90	00
	William Mills, drawing lumber,	8	00
	Packard & Co., doors and sash,	7	00
	Stillman Fellows, lumber and labor,	64	08
	Charles Bean, labor,	2	25
	Steam Mill Co., planing,	14	16
	Hiram Bailey, labor,	103	92
	David Hamblet, laths,	4	58
	E. P. Offutt, settees,	100	00
	Fred. Wallace, painting and glazing,	233	12
	E. P. Offutt, settees,	53	74
	W. Wallace, cloth for table, desk, &c.	23	46
	Francis Low, taking down and putting		
	up bell,	21	44
	John B. Goodwin, court furniture,	109	81
	Eben Knowlton, labor,	7	10
	James Wallace, labor,	233	21
	H. C. Denison, hard ware,	82	37
	G. W. Parker, iron work,	14	16
	Willis P. Fogg, hard ware,	8	91
	H. Tufts & Co., stove pipe, &c.,	14	50
	J. W. Saunders, labor,	2	83
	Albert Lane, lumber and labor,	95	53
	Concord R. R. Co., freight bill,	10	82
	J. M. Noyes, knobs and screws,	3	42
		<hr/> \$ 21,191 77	

OLD TOWN HOUSE EXPENSES.

Paid	Child & Hyland,	\$3	82
	Francis H. Watson,	1	00
	P. Cragin, Jr., rent refunded,	6	90
		<hr/> \$ 11 72	

TOWN HOUSE EXPENSES.

Paid	Ætna Insurance Company,	\$51 00
	John Parker, sawing wood,	1 12
	Protection Insurance Company,	51 50
	Gilman C. Smith, wood,	5 90
	Leonard Rundlett,	5 12
	John L. Stinson, wood,	12 00
	John C. Wadleigh, painting,	8 31
	George Marsh, curtains,	2 98
	J. H. Moore & Co., oil,	20 16
	Daniel Farmer, Jr., wood,	14 12
	Albert Lane, sexton,	32 99
	Amos Tilton, oil and fixtures,	15 71
	Porter, Pinkerton & Co., oil,	12 47
		<hr/> \$ 233 38

CALEF ROAD.

Paid	John G. Eveleth, for land,	165 00
	Benjamin Mitchell, for land,	100 00
	Robert and Nathaniel Baker, for land,	69 00
	Amoskeag Manufactur'g Co., for land,	25 00
	Moore, Calef & Brown, for land,	10 00
	Asa Reed, for labor,	135 96
	Benjamin Mitchell, for labor,	161 14
	F. H. Watson, for labor,	199 82
	John G. Eveleth, for labor,	85 40
	Stephen Richardson, for labor,	73 42
	James U. Parker,	18 25
	Frederick G. Stark, for surveying,	3 50
		<hr/> \$1046 49

MILITIA.

Paid	E. K. Rowell,	1 00
	John Edwards,	1 00
	Stilman Simonds,	1 00
	Ephraim S. Harvey,	1 00
	Charles Chase, to pay soldiers' rations	
	muster day,	146 00
	Stark Guards,	33 00
	John M. Noyes, for soldiers,	125 00
		<hr/> \$ 308 00

LAW EXPENSES.

Paid	Brad. Beals 15 86, J. Cochran, Jr. 8 02	23 88
		<hr/> \$ 23 88

POOR FARM EXPENSES.

Paid Porter, Pinkerton & Co., goods,	43 28
H. Tufts & Co., cooking stoves and apparatus,	28 93
Hill & Berry, goods,	48 99
Smyth & Child, goods,	86 95
Leonard Jackson, superintendent,	260 00
John Morrill, labor,	1 00
	<hr/> \$ 469 15

TOWN OFFICERS.

Paid Daniel Clark, auditor, 1844,	5 00
H. Foster, auditor, 1844,	5 00
W. H. Moore, superin'ing schools, '44,	26 50
T. G. Young, services town meet'g, '44,	2 50
R. V. Greeley, services constable, 1844,	2 00
John M. Noyes, town clerk, 1844,	35 00
Eben'r Knowlton, police officer, 1844,	5 00
S. S. Carter, services constable, 1844,	6 00
Nathan Parker, selectman, 1844,	28 00
George Clark, selectman, 1844,	15 75
Warren L. Lane, selectman, 1844,	28 00
Wm. Mace, services at town meeting,	5 00
David Hill, services at town meeting,	6 00
Alvah Sweetser, assessor,	28 00
Ira Bliss, services town meeting, Nov. 1844 and March 1845,	8 00
N. Parker, selectman & overseer poor,	110 25
George Clark, do. do. do.	105 00
Charles Chase, do do. do.	278 00
Amos Weston, assessor,	38 50
Ezekiel Blake, police officer,	26 60
Daniel L. Stevens, do.	12 00
Richard G. Smith, do.	23 50
George Marsh, do.	20 00
Wm. Bursiel, do.	24 00
Hollis Dorr, do.	20 00
S. S. Carter, do.	19 75
John M. Noyes, town clerk,	35 00
J. S. Kidder, services town meeting,	5 00
Thomas Hoyt, Treasurer,	150 00
	<hr/> \$ 1073 35

ABATEMENT OF TAXES, ON J. M. NOYES'S LIST.

NOT LIABLE.

Asa Perkins,	2 30,	John L. Spaulding,	2 30
A. S. Sanborn,	2 30,	H. J. Gilman,	2 30
Hibbard Merrill,	2 30,	Moses Bigelow,	2 30
J. R. Adams,	2 30,	W. A. Burke,	2 30
Isaac Boyd,	2 30,	Frederic Clay,	2 30
C. W. Barker,	2 30,	Otis Chase,	2 30
Alpheus Collins	2 30,	Eaton Emery,	2 30
A. G. Gale,	2 30,	Ira Harvey,	2 30
J. B. Hall,	2 30,	A. J. Templeton,	2 30
John Hayden,	2 30,	J. H. Linsey,	35
J. L. Leach,	2 30,	Nicholas Perno,	2 30
Samuel Pike,	2 30,	S. A. Richards,	2 30
Joseph Thompson,	2 30,	John Turner,	2 30
J. F. Williams,	2 30,	Hazen Webster,	2 30
Matthew Worthen,	2 30,		

DEAD.

Josiah Allen,	2 30,	W. M. Adams,	2 30
Wm. Blaisdell,	2 30,	George Cheney,	2 30
James Russell,	2 30,		

MINORS.

Daniel White,	2 30,	Hiram Verrill,	2 30
Jeremiah Gillingham,	2 30,	E. P. Wheeler,	2 30
Thomas Wells,	2 30,	Henry Thompson,	2 30
John Mack,	2 30,	John Moody,	2 30
Marshall Wyman,	2 30,	Wm. Crockett,	2 30
James Cogswell,	2 30,	Wm. Clark,	2 30
Eben Edwards,	2 30,	Hiram Gillingham,	2 30
Ira Lock,	2 30,	John Lewis,	2 30
Henry Straw,	2 30,	B. W. Sargent,	2 30
James Young,	2 17,	Lucian Wilkins,	2 30

TAXED TWICE.

Joshua Lane,	2 30,	David Cilley,	2 30
Robert Foss,	2 30,	Joseph Hoyt,	2 30

OVER TAXED.

Joseph M. Smith,	3 82,	S. Jenness,	2 30
W. J. Gilman,	36,	J. C. Ricker,	1 90
William Thayer	1 50.		

Carried forward,	74 55	Bro't forward,	74 55
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 141 20

ABATEMENT OF TAXES, J. L. PARKER'S LIST.

John D. Riddle,	1 50
James Hall, 2d, and others,	6 56
W. D. James,	4 15
Joseph H. Cross,	2 25
	<hr/> \$ 14 46

MONEY BORROWED.

Joseph B. Walker,	4 000 00
Hannah T. Adams,	600 00
Manchester Bank,	5 000 00
Moody Kent,	3 000 00
Ephraim Weston,	1 000 00
Sally Sargent,	2 000 00
	<hr/> \$ 15 600 00

STATE TAX.

Paid State Treasurer,	\$ 1,320 00
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COUNTY TAX.

Paid County Treasurer,	\$ 1,670 57
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TAXES OUTSTANDING FEB. 1, 1846.

J. L. Parker's list,	1,407 91
J. M. Noyes's list,	2,455 32
	<hr/> \$ 3,863 23

CASH IN THE TREASURY,

February 1, 1846,	\$ 3,918 18
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ORDERS OUTSTANDING.

Unpaid January 31, 1846,	\$ 82 23
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RECAPITULATION.

The Selectmen of Manchester in account with said Town.

1845.	Dr.	Cr.	1845.
To Cash in Treasury Feb. 1st, 1845,	\$5 929 77	By paid Highways & Bridges,	\$2 780 06
Outstanding taxes on Jonas L. Parker's list,	1 407 91	Schools in District No. 2,	2 560 72
Cash rec'd of Moses Davis for support of pauper,	30 00	Other School Districts,	838 86
Cash rec'd of Franconia for support of pauper,	15 71	School Houses Dist. No. 2 & 7,	2 023 59
Cash rec'd of County of Hillsborough,	954 73	Poor off the Farm,	339 83
Cash rec'd for license for Circus,	30 00	Fire Department,	274 12
Money borrowed,	15 600 00	County paupers,	541 76
Cash rec'd of Gilmanton,	52 51	Printing & Stationery,	193 81
Taxes assessed 1845,	19 246 32	Nutt Road,	889 75
Cash rec'd of the Amoskeag M. Fire Ins. Company,	1 742 37	Town Debt paid,	1 000 00
Cash rec'd of Joseph Cochran, Jr., for fines,	12 00	Interest paid,	1 951 24
Cash rec'd of Literary Fund,	150 54	Night Watch,	602 84
Cash rec'd of Rockingham F. Insurance Company,	4 123 34	Incidentals,	636 14
Cash rec'd of Flanders & Bailey, for stone, &c.,	35 62	New Town House,	21 191 77
Cash rec'd Rail Road Tax,	354 34	Calef Road,	1 046 49
Cash rec'd of Leonard Jackson,	166 73	Old Town House Expenses,	11 72
Cash rec'd of Amos Tilton,	7 00	Town House Expenses,	233 38
Cash rec'd of N. Parker,	2 00	Militia,	308 00
Orders outstanding,	82 23	Poor Farm Expenses,	469 15
	\$49 943 12	Town Officers,	1 073 35
		Abatement of Taxes,	155 66
		Law Expenses,	23 28
		State Tax,	1 320 00
		County Tax,	1 670 57
		Orders outst'ing Feb. 1, 1845,	25 00
		Taxes outstanding Jan'y 31, 1846, J. L. Parker's list,	1 407 91
		do. do. J. M. Noyes' list,	2 455 32
		Cash in Treas'y, Jan. 31, 1846,	3 918 18
			\$49 943 12

NATHAN PARKER, } Selectmen
 GEORGE CLARK, } of
 CHARLES CHASE, } Manchester.

February 17, 1846.

We have examined the foregoing account, find the same correctly cast and supported by proper vouchers, and recommend the approval of the same.

E. T. STEVENS, } Auditors
 GEO. W. PINKERTON, } 1845-6.

February 17, 1846.

Alms-House Report.

RECEIPTS.

Estimated value of stock, tools, provisions, &c., on hand February 1st, 1845,	917 02
Received of the County of Hillsborough,	395 13
Due from the County, Feb. 1st, 1846,	177 56
	<hr/> \$1489 71

1845.

Feb. Rec'd for hay,	22 36
oats,	1 47
cabbage,	3 82
onions,	2 61
Mar. Rec'd for hay,	17 64
vegetables,	4 34
labor off the farm,	2 50
April. Rec'd for hay, oats and straw,	15 89
vegetables,	1 00
calf,	3 48
May. Rec'd for hay, oats and straw,	26 76
vegetables,	2 58
June. Rec'd for vegetables,	16 16
hay and pork	18 35
labor off the farm,	6 67
July. Rec'd for vegetables,	35 35
Aug. Rec'd for vegetables,	35 22
veal,	3 25
Sept. Rec'd for vegetables,	12 43
Oct. Rec'd for vegetables and straw,	10 65
labor off the farm,	6 00
Nov. Rec'd for vegetables and straw,	33 63
labor off the farm,	2 75
Dec. Rec'd for hay, oats, and pasturing,	10 50
of Londonderry,	2 42
for vegetables,	4 15
labor done off the farm,	3 00
	<hr/>
Carried forward,	304 98

1845.			\$ 1489 71
	Receipts bro't forward,	304 98	
Jan.	Rec'd for hay, oats and straw,	21 73	
	vegetables,	56 56	
	cow's hide and boards,	6 44	
	labor off the farm,	44 75	
		<hr/>	\$ 434 46
			<hr/>
			\$ 1924 17

EXPENDITURES.

Estimated value of stock, tools, provisions, &c., on hand at the town farm, February 1st, 1846.

14 tons of hay,	208 00
Corn fodder and straw,	12 00
4 cows, 68 00, 1 pair of oxen, 80 00,	148 00
1 horse,	45 00
45 bu. corn, 45 00, 18 bu. buckweat, 18 00,	63 00
60 bu. oats,	30 00
1 cart, 30 00, 7 ploughs, 20 00,	50 00
1 harrow, 3 50, 1 lumber waggon, 6 50,	10 00
1 gig waggon, 25 00, 1 sleigh, 7 50,	32 50
4 scythes and snaths,	4 00
Shovels, chains, forks, rakes, &c.,	14 00
5 shoats, 20 00, 3 iron bars, 3 00,	23 00
2 harnesses, 10 00, 1 grain cradle, 1 50	11 50
1000 feet lumber, 8 00, 2 wood saws, 1 00,	9 00
4 axes, 3 00, 2 buffalo robes, 3 00,	6 00
1 ox sled, 3 50, 1 calf-skin, .65	4 15
1 bu. peas and beans, 1 50, 2 1-2 bu. meal, 2 50,	4 00
1-2 bbl. flour, 3 00, 40 lbs. lard, 3 60,	6 60
4 stoves and fixtures,	48 00
1 3-4 bbls. pork,	28 00
1-2 bbl. beef 4 00, 225 lbs. ham, 18 00,	22 00
10 lbs. butter, 1 67, 10 lbs. candles, 1 00	2 67
200 bu. potatoes,	100 00
Lot of vegetables,	30 00
1-2 bbl. soap, 2 00, 7 galls. molasses, 2 00,	4 00
28 galls. vinegar, 4 50, 25 lbs. beef, 1 50,	6 00
20 lbs. dry fish,	75
Lot of manure bought,	15 00
	<hr/>
	\$937 17

1845.**\$ 937 17**

Feb.	Paid for store goods,	4 30
Mar.	" "	2 32
Apr.	" and sundries,	6 38
May.	plaster, potatoes, &c.,	10 09
	store goods,	4 21
June.	potatoes, fish &c.,	3 73
July.	labor in haying,	9 50
	potatoes,	1 70
	Jacob Sawyer's bill,	1 00
Aug.	Hannah Jackson's bill,	10 40
	Hamblet's bill of meal,	7 35
	Fellows's bill of goods,	2 00
	Boyd's bill of meat,	1 42
	bill of meat, &c.,	3 13
Sept.	Harris Colby's bill,	2 00
	James Baker's bill,	3 89
	for meal,	3 02
Oct.	bbl. mackerel,	7 13
	Sawyer & Abbott's bill of meal,	1 60
	mending waggon, vinegar &c.,	3 05
Nov.	Brooks's bill of beef,	4 06
	H. N. Porter's bill,	2 50
	J. B. Goodwin's bill,	2 50
	Tilton's bill of flour,	7 25
	wool, rolls and sled runners,	3 58
	school books,	1 57
Dec.	axes,	3 00
	Preston, for cow,	20 00
	J. Sanborn, for cow,	12 00
	fish, crackers &c.,	3 74

1846.

Jan.	harness,	3 00
	J. C. Wadleigh's bill,	8 79
	G. W. Merriam's bill,	5 44
	S. P. Greeley's bill,	3 99
	D. A. Bartlett's bill,	5 43
	E. McQueston's bill,	2 42
	Reuben White's bill,	2 35
	E. T. Stevens's bill,	2 01
	Trask & Mitchell's bill,	15 48
	James Walker's bill,	2 42

Carried forward, 198 75

1846.**\$ 198 75**

Jan. Paid Liberty Raymond's bill,	4 34	
Caleb Gage's bill,	5 35	
Adams girl's bill,	1 28	
Kidder & Farley's bill,	18 87	
Folsom & Hoitt's bill,	6 52	
A. McCrillis's bill,	14 23	
Jacob Sawyer's bill,	2 62	
for manure,	10 50	
for pew rent &c.,	4 27	
Porter, Pinkerton & Co. for goods,	43 28	
H. Tufts & Co., stoves &c.,	28 93	
Hill & Berry, for goods,	48 99	
Smyth & Child, for goods,	86 95	
Leonard Jackson, (sup't.),	260 00	
John Morrill,	1 00	
	<hr/>	\$ 469 15

RECAPITULATION.

DR. Town of Manchester in acct. with the Town Farm. CR.

Estimated value of stock, tools, provisions, &c. Feb. 1, 1845, \$917 02	Estimated value of stock, tools, provisions, &c. Feb. 1, 1846, \$937 17
Cash received of Hillsborough County, 395 13	Bills paid by Superintendent, 267 73
Due from Hillsborough County, 177 56	Bills paid by the Town, 469 15
Produce, &c., sold from the farm, 434 46	Interest on \$4 000 00, cost of the farm, (one year,) 240 00
	Balance in favor of the Farm, 10 12
<hr/>	<hr/>
\$1 924 17	\$1 924 17

NATHAN PARKER,	} Overseers of The Poor.
GEORGE CLARK,	
CHARLES CHASE,	

General Information.

TOWN DEBTS.

Money borrowed, unpaid,	53,564 23
Interest due,	1,947 27
Orders unpaid,	82 23
	<hr/> \$ 55,593 73

DEBTS DUE THE TOWN.

Due from J. L. Parker, Collector,	1,407 91
J. M. Noyes, "	2,455 32
Hillsborough County,	177 56
S. D. Bell, for stone,	20 00
	<hr/> 4,060 79

TOWN PROPERTY ESTIMATED.

Town House lot, at cost,	2,500 00
Paid towards Town House, about	26,000 00
Town farm including permanent repairs,	4,405 23
Stock, tools, provisions, &c., estimated,	937 17
Fire apparatus and reservoirs,	5,550 00
Valley, hearse, and hearse house, at cost,	758 31
Old Town House, at cost of repairs of 1838,	670 12
Cash in treasury, Jan 31, 1846,	3,918 18
	<hr/> \$ 48,799 80
Balance against the town, Feb. 1st, 1846,	<hr/> \$ 6,793 93

Report of the Engineers of the Fire Department.

To the Selectmen of the town of Manchester for the political year ending March, 1846.

The Engineers of said town respectfully submit the following account of the expenditures for the year.

They have drawn from the Treasury the sum of \$274 12, which has been expended for repairs of Engines, Engine Houses, Badges for firemen, services of Engineers, and for keeping open the reservoirs during the winter season

Of the three Engines belonging to the town, Nos. 1, and 5, have companies attached to them, and are in perfect order. No. 4, has no company,—it having disbanded on account of their inability to work the Engine, with the present amount of room on the breaks to admit of a sufficient number of men to work her. The Engine is now undergoing an alteration which, it is hoped, will remedy the evil and again place the Engine on equal footing with the other Engines.

O. W. BAYLEY,

Chairman of the Board of Engineers.

Report of the Superintending School Committee.

The Superintending School Committee of Manchester beg leave to submit their Sixth Annual Report, agreeably to law.

I. EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

When your Committee commenced the duties of the year, they fixed in their own minds the average of attainments in a teacher, which was absolutely indispensable to the prosperity of the Schools of the Town, and it has since been their endeavor to see that every individual who received their approbation to teach should possess, at least a *respectable minority* of those attainments. It is absurd to waste the public funds in the support of Schools which are *taught*, by those who themselves never *learned*. To communicate knowledge, it must first be possessed. Nor is it sufficient that a Teacher possess that *half-knowledge* which is expressed by the child, when he so often says "he knows, but cannot think." It is not enough that the Teacher have the true idea floating somewhere in his brain, so that when called for, it is "on a journey—or peradventure sleeping, and must be awaked." It must be at his tongue's end, where he can always find it when wanted, and always be sure that it is right. Children quickly lose all confidence in an instructor, who never knows *certainly* whether a word is an adverb or an adjective, or whether a sum is done right, or wrong. They do not respect the Teacher who has to go and *look* before he can answer their continual questionings, or who is obliged to use a text

book in hearing their recitations. Here your Committee have found the greatest defect in those who have come before them as applicants to teach. *Accuracy of scholarship* is lamentably wanting in those who think themselves abundantly qualified to teach our Common Schools. Your Committee supposed themselves truly democratic in the opinion that our Common Schools ought to be our *best* Schools—that the money which goes out of the public treasury to support them should be so judiciously expended that the son of the poorest citizen, should find in them advantages of education, every way equal to those which the richest man can purchase for his child. To bring this about, they supposed it the dictate of common sense that no incompetent and ignorant teacher, of whatever pretension, should be allowed to preside over them. The stream never rises higher than its fountain, and if we would have thorough Scholars we must have intelligent, and accurate Teachers. Besides this, it is not enough that knowledge, in however rich abundance, be possessed, there must exist also the faculty of communicating it, before its possessor can be of the slightest use to other minds. A reservoir sealed up airtight, may be entirely full of water, but it will never refresh the thirsty earth around it, until an orifice be opened, for a stream to issue forth. Some of the best Scholars the world has ever seen, have been the poorest Teachers, because they had not the tact of transferring their knowledge to other minds. Still further, it is necessary not only that a good fund of knowledge, united with the faculty of communication, be possessed; but a good Teacher must have the additional power of *governing* his School, of keeping the children in good order, and of winning their affection. Quietness and the kindest, but at the same time strictest obedience, are the first requisites in a School Room, for without these preliminaries, no study can be advantageously pursued.

It was then the opinion of your Committee that their oath of office could not faithfully be kept, if they gave their certificate of approbation to any individual who did not possess in some tolerable degree, at least, an accurate knowledge of the branches to be taught, ability to communicate that knowledge, and correct views of the government of a school. While it was painful to them to refuse an applicant, they remembered that the good of the whole community was of vastly more importance, than the momentary mortification of an individual, and they have, therefore, never hesitated to pursue the course which their duty to the town in each case seemed to demand, being content to bear the indignation of a few, for the good of the many.

It seemed obvious to your Committee also, that the cursory examination, which has been common, is necessarily, in a great measure, unsatisfactory; since it is utterly impossible in a half-hour spent in general questions, to decide upon the fitness of a candidate, to teach some eight or ten different and important branches. They have, therefore, in each case, regardless of their own personal convenience, endeavored to spend time enough to determine the qualifications of the candidate, as fully as it can ever be done by a system of examination faulty at the best. They have spent, during the year, more than thirteen whole days in the examination of applicants to teach; at one time, devoting more than eight hours to the case of a single individual. During the year, they have examined in all 36 applicants; of whom 27 have received certificates, and 9, (one of them more than once) have been rejected.

As our course in this matter has been deemed unreasonable by some of our fellow citizens, who could not know the facts in our possession, we feel inclined to insert notes of some of those facts, taken at the time, in order to show what kind of persons have, in

some cases, been presented us by Prudential Committees, as properly qualified to teach their children. And before doing so, we must solemnly affirm that we do not exaggerate in the least, but in every case give the *exact words* of the answer, as written down at the time, the minutes of which are open to the inspection of any to whom they may seem too supremely ridiculous to be true.

In one case, (and what renders it more inexcusable, that of an applicant for our Grammar School,) when 51 words were given out to be spelt, words, too, of frequent occurrence in the books required to be taught; 30 out of the 51, were spelt wrong, and of 16, no definition could be given, while 14 of the definitions given, were incorrect; some of them ludicrously so. Some of the questions to this applicant, and the answers given, were the following:

Question. Where are the Alps?

Answer. In the north of Russia.

Q. Of what race are the Tartars?

A. The Monhegan.

Q. Of what race are the Indians?

A. The African.

Q. Who were some of the most distinguished *New England* Patriots of the Revolution?

A. *Patrick Henry and William Pitt.*

Q. Who were some of the most distinguished *American* Generals?

A. Washington, Greene and *Cornwallis.*

Some of the answers of another applicant, (for one of the middle class of schools,) were, if possible, still more absurd.

Q. Where was the first settlement of this country?

A. *At Raleigh, in Virginia.*

Q. When and where was the first settlement of *New England*?

A. *At Little Harbor, in New Hampshire, in 1787.*

Q. Who was the most distinguished British General of the Revolution?

A. JOHN BREWER!

Q. When and where was the battle of Bunker Hill?

A. *In 1792, in Canada.*

Q. Where is the District of Columbia, and what is its size?

A. *It is in Richmond, and is TEN ACRES square.*

Q. What is the capital of Vermont?

A. *Indiana.*

Q. What is the western boundary and capital of Rhode Island?

A. Its western boundary is *Virginia*, its capital is *Hartford*.

Q. What is the difference between simple, and compound addition?

A. Simple addition is adding *two numbers*, compound is adding *more than two*.

Q. What is the Government of England?

A. PATRIARCHAL!

Q. How would you go from Manchester to New York?

A. *I should go east to Long Island Sound, and then go up the Connecticut River, and TAKE THE CANAL!*

Of however much *new* and *original* information in the various branches of human knowledge, we may have deprived the children of our schools by the rejection of such candidates as these, we feel assured that in the light of these facts, and multitudes of others similar to these, our course will be approved by every honest citizen. Before leaving this branch of our subject, there is one additional particular to which we feel compelled to allude. It has been currently reported that the first mentioned individual, afterwards asserted as an excuse for the gross blunders which led us to withhold a certificate in the case, that the answers were given *wrong intentionally*. We can only say, if ap-

pearances did not greatly deceive us, this person was at the time exceedingly *anxious* to *pass* the examination; but if the answers *were* given deceitfully, the gross and ungentlemanly insult thus offered to the Committee would have destroyed all possible claim for a certificate, even if the Revised Statutes did not forbid that any person should be employed as a Teacher, who does not possess a *good moral character*.

II. CHANGE OF SCHOOL BOOKS.

It had for a long time been a subject of complaint from Teachers, and of regret to your Committee, that the Reading Books in use were so imperfectly adapted to the improvement of the schools. There was no system of progression from the lowest to the most advanced, so that much which a little child had learned at his Primary School, was to be unlearned when in the Middle School he came to use a book founded on entirely different principles — all of which perhaps became afterwards essentially modified in the Grammar School. Besides this, the more advanced text books (especially the Rhetorical Reader,) were entirely too dry and difficult for the use to which they were put, since no child can read well that which he does not understand, and in which he is not interested. Still further, there was nothing in these books to direct naturally the attention of Teacher and Pupil to the importance, and method, of distinctness in utterance. As a natural consequence, the children in nearly all the schools, failed on an average, to pronounce more than two-thirds of the syllables in the words they read.

Various new Reading Books were, at great expense of time, examined by your Committee, to see if anything was in the market, which would remedy some, or all of these deficiencies. They at last became satisfied that Swan's Series, consisting of "Primary School Reader," Parts I. II. and III., the "Grammar School Reader," and "District School Reader," came near-

est to the standard, they had in their own minds established, of any which they had seen. It is founded upon a philosophical gradation of advancement, from the simplest, to the most difficult exercises. Each of these exercises, is preceded by a lesson in enunciation, and these are so admirably arranged that by the time the pupil has been carefully conveyed by a faithful Teacher through the whole Series, he has mastered every hard sound in the English language, and *cannot help being* a good reader. Your Committee were, therefore, unanimous in the opinion that this Series would be of the utmost usefulness to the Schools of the Town. Knowing, however, that it is to all parents inconvenient, and to many almost impossible, to furnish their children with new books at short intervals, they shrunk from imposing a burden upon the Town, which though small in each individual case, when applied to more than twelve hundred children, becomes a matter of importance. And though they felt that this change if made, would so commend itself to the good sense of Parents, and of Committees after us, as to leave little to desire in the way of improvement—and of course would be in a measure permanent—they had almost decided to leave things as they were, when they received a proposal from Messrs. Little & Brown, Publishers of the Series aforementioned, which, in their opinion offered advantages to the Town, which it could not afford to lose. Those gentlemen offered *to give to every child in Town who desired it, a copy of "Primary School Reader," Parts I. and II. and to exchange without any pecuniary equivalent, Part III for the Young Reader, the "Grammar School Reader," for the Monitorial Reader, and the "District School Reader" for Porter's Rhetorical Reader,* thus putting every Scholar in Town, in possession of a new reading book, in many cases twenty-five per cent better than his own was when new, without receiving any *money* in return, and without making any deduction for the tattered,

and shattered, and pitiable condition, of many of the old books thus received in exchange. This was done by those gentlemen, in the expectation, that in the course of time they should make themselves whole, by the sale (not at an advanced price on this account, however,) of the books which will be needed by the thousands of children who will be here, when a few years have greatly enlarged our Village.

The books thus obtained have been, with one or two exceptions, cheerfully received, and are beginning to show their value in the very marked advancement of the Scholars in this most important branch of knowledge.

A similar change was also made in the beginning of the year, in the substitution of Fowle's "Common School Speller" for the National Spelling Book, and the result has proved similarly beneficial.

III. SCHOOL REGULATIONS.

With the design of conveying clearly and fully their views and wishes on School matters to the Teachers, your Committee early prepared a Schedule of Regulations, and Recommendations, a copy of which was placed in the hands of every Teacher, and to which, they have been expected to conform. A copy of this, with the accompanying List of Books, now directed to be in use in the Schools of the Town, is here appended.

Rules adopted by the Superintending School Committee, Manchester, N. H., 1845.

OF THE EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

1. In our examination of applicants to teach, we shall require (agreeably to law,) satisfactory evidence that they possess an accurate knowledge of the branches to be taught, ability to communicate that knowledge, and correct views of the government of a School.

2. Public notice shall be given of the time and place selected for the examination of Teachers—and no such examination shall be had at any other time or place, nor at any time, unless *two* members of the Committee be present.

OF THE EXAMINATION OF SCHOOLS.

1. We will endeavor to visit each School in town, within two weeks after the commencement of each term, and within one week before its close.

2. Each member of the Committee shall take one third of the Schools in District No. 2, under his particular supervision, and shall endeavor to visit one of the same, in each week of term time.

OF THE DUTIES OF TEACHERS.

1. Each *Saturday morning* shall be appropriated to a general and thorough *review* of the studies of the week.

2. Each Teacher shall weekly fill up the blanks of the schedule furnished by the Superintending School Committee, and shall always have the same in readiness for inspection.

3. Each Teacher shall make a classification of the School at the commencement of each term, and shall decide upon the number of classes, and appropriate the time to be devoted to each recitation, and other

necessary duties. One copy of the said plan of classification shall be placed in a conspicuous position, in the school-room, and another copy of the same shall be transmitted to the Superintending School Committee, within ten days after the commencement of the term.

4. No Teacher shall allow a scholar to be absent from School, unless producing a written excuse or request from his or her parents or guardian — which excuses or requests shall be kept on file by the Teacher.

5. Each Teacher shall daily record the standing of every scholar — in conduct — attendance — and the several branches of study — in the following manner;

1. VERY GOOD. 2. GOOD. 3. BAD. 4 VERY BAD.

6. The *moral instruction* enjoined by the Law, ought to occupy a portion of every day, in connexion with the reading of a portion of the Bible by the School, and, if possible, with brief devotional exercises.

HINTS FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF TEACHERS.

1. It is recommended that particular attention be given to the following points, viz : — that no lesson be proceeded in, until the Teacher has become assured that the previous lesson has been thoroughly understood. That every opportunity be seized, to convey *general information* concerning the *subject* of the several studies — and that the *mere* teaching of Text Book be not considered sufficient — that every scholar be kept occupied during school hours.

2. It is recommended that each Teacher make definite and permanent assignment of school time to the following matter. Recitations — Moral Exercises — Recess — Singing — Conveying General Information — School Discipline.

3. It is recommended that all classes in Geography be exercised in drawing maps upon the slate or black-board, and reciting from such drawings.

4. It is recommended that all the classes in History be instructed especially in the History of New Hamp-

shire — and that in addition to the prescribed Text Book, information, to be drawn from the Manuals of Belknap and Barstow, be communicated by the Teacher.

5. It is recommended that classes be thoroughly drilled in the proper enunciation of vowels and consonants, and the use of stops — and in all the Tables, and in Abbreviations and signs used in the same.

6. It is recommended that Writing be taught in the Primary Schools every day — the scholars making use of *slates*, and in the other Schools, three times a week, on slates or in books.

7. It is recommended that scholars move *in order*, into, out of, and around the school room — with the same propriety which will afterwards be demanded of them in the drawing room, and the public assembly.

8. It is recommended that all garments be left outside the school room, and that that room be kept neat and attractive.

The foregoing Regulations and Recommendations contain our interpretation of the duties demanded of us by the Revised Statutes of New Hampshire, and are hereby unanimously adopted for the current year.

W. H. MOORE,	}	<i>Superintending School Committee of Manchester.</i>
B. BRIERLY,		
H. M. DEXTER,		

Manchester, April, 14, 1845.

LIST OF SCHOOL BOOKS.

In obedience to the requirement of the Revised Statutes of New Hampshire, (chap. 73, sec. 11.) the Committee directed the use of the following Text Books in the different departments as specified below, and Teachers were required to allow the use of no other.

I. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

The Bible.

Fowle's Common School Speller.

Emerson's North American Arithmetic, Part I.

Primary School Reader, Parts I, and II.

II. MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

<i>The Bible.</i>	<i>Mitchell's Prim. Geography.</i>
<i>Prim. School Reader, Pt. 3.</i>	<i>Smith's Geography.</i>
<i>Grammar School Reader.</i>	<i>Goodrich's History U. S.</i>
<i>Common School Speller.</i>	<i>New Hampshire Book.</i>
<i>Colburn's Int. Arithmetic.</i>	<i>Smith's Grammar.</i>
<i>Smith's Prac. Arithmetic.</i>	

III. GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

<i>The Bible.</i>	<i>Smith's Grammar.</i>
<i>District School Reader.</i>	<i>Goodrich's History U. S.</i>
<i>Common School Speller.</i>	<i>Wayland's Moral Science.</i>
<i>Colburn's 1st Lessons.</i>	<i>Natural Philosophy.</i>
<i>Smith's Arithmetic.</i>	<i>Day's Algebra.</i>
<i>Smith's Geography.</i>	<i>Book Keeping.</i>

IV. DISTRICT NUMBER NINE.

Your Committee regret the necessity of reporting, that, during the present winter, there has occurred a case of trouble, resulting in the dismissal of a Teacher under the law passed at the last session of the Legislature.

Mr. D. W. Ladd was engaged to teach the school in District No. 9, by its Prudential Committee, and after examination received a certificate from us. About the first of December, we received a petition, signed by a majority of the legal voters of that District, to dismiss the said Teacher, for alleged incompetency. In accordance with the provisions of law, a hearing was granted the petitioners on Dec. 4th, and 5th, 1845, in which the District by its Counsel, attempted to establish five charges; asserting Mr. Ladd's laxity of government, and his unpopularity in the District. This, it was testified, was so great that there could not be the slightest prospect that his school, if continued, would do any good. Mr. Ladd, on the other hand, by his Counsel, attempted to prove that these charges were in the main false, and alleged that his

unpopularity resulted solely from his obedience to the instructions of the Committee, in introducing the new books into his school. After a long and patient hearing, your Committee decided that, although the District had failed to prove satisfactorily Mr. Ladd's incompetency as a Teacher, and had acted unlawfully and unreasonably, in resisting the lawful and salutary regulations of the Committee, in which all the rest of the town had acquiesced ; still, as it was in evidence that the District were in so excited a state, as to render it absolutely impossible for the school to go on profitably, under his instruction; it became their duty to dismiss him. And he was accordingly dismissed. This was done in obedience to their interpretation of the new law, by which, when trouble of this sort arises, they are obliged to decide, not upon the equity of the case, but upon what shall seem to be best, on the whole, for the District.

V. TARDINESS AND ABSENCES.

Loss of time and waste of money, caused by the tardiness of scholars, is a serious evil, demanding the attention of parents, and all others interested in the prosperity of our Common Schools. The attention of your Committee was early called to this subject, nor have they, during their term of service, allowed themselves to loose sight of it.

On presenting a certificate to each successful candidate, for a place as a Teacher in one of the schools in town, your Committee personally requested said Teacher to keep a full and accurate memorandum of the number of absences, and the amount of tardiness, of each scholar. In the schedule furnished each Teacher, were columns in which to insert the report of each week. With this reasonable and very necessary request, some of the Teachers have complied, others have not. Had the returns been as full as were desired, we would have furnished, a tabular view of these reports ; as it is, we will only give the returns

of one or two schools. In one school of about 30 scholars, over 300 absences are reported. In another of only 10 weeks continuance, (consisting of about 60 scholars,) the loss of time by absences alone, equals 1364 entire days, or more than 3 1-2 years. Without further particulars, we will only add, that, judging as accurately as we can from the returns in our possession, *the loss of time, caused by tardiness and absence, amounts to from 1-4 to 1-3 of the entire time of each school.*

CONSEQUENCES RESULTING.

1. If viewed only in a pecuniary light, the evil is of such a magnitude as to demand attention. An annual waste of \$1000, or \$1500 out of the \$4150,44, appropriated by the town for Common School education, should not be allowed, if good regulations, promptly enforced, can prevent it. But the waste of money is the least part of the evil. There is the loss,

2, *To the School at large.* No School can prosper without a good classification of the scholars; but such a classification cannot exist with such irregularity of attendance. Suppose the classes to be well arranged to-day, to-morrow one-fourth of the scholars are absent, and so, the next day, and perhaps, for several days. It must be evident to all, that, by such a process, the classes will be either entirely broken up, or greatly injured.

3. *There will be much additional labor thrown upon the Teacher.* All the explanations and information given to a class, must be repeated the next day to those who were absent, when it was first imparted. Suppose the class to be one in Arithmetic, and just entering upon the Rule of Three, or the Cube Root. The Teacher enters into a minute and lucid explanation of the principles involved in those Rules, but one-third of the class is absent and loses the explanation; the day after, the class must be detained, that the explanations may be given to those who were absent the previous

day. And so it must be, *day after day*. This must necessarily check the progress of the Teacher, and throw upon him, or her, an additional amount of labor and care.

4. In addition to all this, the scholar who is thus irregular, in his attendance, suffers seriously himself. If he be a dull scholar, besides hanging as a dead weight upon his class, he falls so far into the background, and finds it so difficult to keep up with his class, that he becomes discouraged, and, perhaps, careless; so that the school room soon becomes to him a place of indolence and mischief, instead of a place for study. If, on the other hand, he be an industrious and intelligent lad, for a while he may surmount the impediments thrown in his way by frequent absences, and in spite of them, will work his way to the head of his class, only, however, to find himself absent the next day, and, as a consequence, placed again at the foot of his class. This cannot long continue. The child will, sooner or later, throw down his books, perhaps with tears, and say, "it's of no use trying — I am kept away from school so much — I do not have so good a chance as the rest." Many a child, with a spirit thirsting for knowledge, is thus discouraged, and sinks below mediocrity, instead of rising to the eminence it would otherwise have obtained.

THE RIGHTS OF THE TOWN.

The citizens of Manchester have no right to say to any parent, 'your child shall be at school every term of the School, and every day and hour of each term,' but they certainly have a right to expect, that every parent, whose child enjoys the advantages of the munificent appropriations of the town for the promotion of education, shall see to it that his child does not invade the rights of others, by being absent from school, and thus lessening its benefit to all; without good and sufficient reason.

CAUSES OF THESE INEQUALITIES.

These are numerous. For convenience we will class them under three heads.

1. Cases of absolute necessity, caused by sickness, need of help at home, &c.

2. Carelessness and indifference of parents and guardians, leading them frequently to keep their children at home for trivial causes, and sometimes for no particular cause at all.

3. The 3d cause is in the children themselves, such as playing truant, playing on their way to school, &c.

Your Committee have been acquainted with cases where a scholar has played truant for three weeks at a time, without the fact coming to the knowledge of the child's parents. One Teacher, in her reports, writes against the name of one of her scholars, "*nine weeks at play.*" Here was an extreme case, but there are hundreds of cases somewhat similar in our town. We have no means of knowing the exact amount of time lost by the last two causes, but are of the opinion that it amounts to at least two-thirds of the whole.

VIEWS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Your Committee early felt that they could not keep their oaths of office, or discharge their duty to the schools, without endeavoring to remedy this evil.

Accordingly,

1. In all their intercourse with the Teachers, they urged them to use their utmost endeavors, in all suitable ways, to secure punctual and regular attendance on the part of every scholar.

2. In their visits to the Schools, they urged upon the children the duty of such attendance, and endeavored to explain to them the evils of an opposite course.

3. As they were fully satisfied that the evil to be removed was caused, to a great extent, by the children playing truant, or loitering on the way to school, they very cordially gave their countenance to an arrange-

ment, which they had not the honor of originating, intended to check this evil. At a previous period, the evil complained of, had arrested the attention of the Prudential School Committee for District No. 2, and at the suggestion of the whole, or a part of that Committee, the Teachers in District No. 2 were requested to close their doors at something like 25 or 30 minutes after the ringing of the town bell for school, and also, to demand of each scholar a written excuse, from his or her parents, for every case of absence or tardiness.* The Prudential Committee, in suggesting this arrangement, did not assume the position that no parent had a right to keep his child at home without sending an excuse; but, unquestionably, suggested this as an arrangement well adapted to check, if not entirely put a stop to playing truant, &c. With this arrangement, faithfully carried out, no child could be absent, or tardy, without the fact coming to the knowledge of the parents. The Teachers and the Superintending School Committee looked upon this arrangement in the same light, and promptly gave their concurrence to the measure. It has been no small source of solicitude and regret to them, that many parents, whose co-operation would otherwise have been cheerfully afforded, owing to a misapprehension of the matter, have, with great pertinacity, and in some cases with much bitterness and ill-temper, set themselves in direct opposition to this salutary measure.

As a consequence, neither the Teachers, the Prudential Committee, nor ourselves, have been able to check the evil complained of, to such an extent as the inter-

* "We would suggest whether it might not be advisable for the Districts to adopt some code of regulations, which should require the scholar to bring a written excuse for non-attendance. As it now is, it is impossible for the Teacher to determine whether the scholar be absent by permission or not."

The above extract is made from the Report of the Superintending School Committee of Manchester for 1840-41,—the Committee then consisting of the Rev. Messrs. C. W. Wallace, E. K. Bailey, J. L. Sinclair and N. Gunnison. If the necessity begun to be felt *then*, how much more *now*! If a reasonable regulation *then*—an imperative one *now*.

est of all concerned demands. A beginning, however, has been made, and we would earnestly invite the attention of parents, and of the Committee who may follow us, to this subject. In the present state of our Schools, there is no one evil existing among us, which operates more injuriously than this. If no remedy can be devised, then will every endeavor to advance the interests of education among us be weakened, and much of the money expended for the support of our Common Schools be worse than lost.

VI. CONDITION OF OUR SCHOOLS.

We are not able to say that any marked advancement has taken place in the condition of the Schools, out of the village of Manchester. It has been the case of most of them, that they were better under one Teacher, and then worse under another Teacher,—keeping their average condition very nearly where it was last year, and the year previous. Nothing better than this, perhaps, ought to be expected while the custom continues of changing Teachers merely because the season has changed. In compliance with this unreasonable custom, Districts have in several cases exchanged a good Teacher, with whom the whole District were satisfied, for one who pleased nobody and hurt the School. But this matter has been spoken of at length in former reports, and we forbear to extend remarks upon it. If Districts do not invariably select the most intelligent man among them to be their Prudential Committee, or the person chosen has not independence enough to do what his best judgment dictates, no suggestions or arguments will alter the present custom. Some of the Teachers have exerted themselves to interest, and be interested by, their schools, and have proceeded in their daily duties with sprightliness. Others have fallen into the usual humdrum way of doing and speaking, which inevitably acts upon the scholars as a soporific, and their idle gaze

and sleepy intonations at recitation, and vacant stare when questioned, show that the anodyne has been effective.

Of the condition of the Schools in District No. 2, your Committee can, for the most part, give a favorable report. Most of the Teachers have shown themselves worthy of all confidence, and their Schools have made good progress. We might mention the names of *three* female Teachers, who have won golden opinions from ourselves, and of whose excellence their own success is the best certificate. Your Committee cannot refrain also from expressing their satisfaction with the management of the Grammar School, No. 1, by MR. RAY; and they cannot too strongly recommend his continuance in a position which he has filled with so much pleasure to his pupils, profit to the District, and credit to himself.

One truth has been forced upon our attention by various circumstances. We notice that it is becoming more and more difficult to make the same rules and arrangements applicable to the Schools in the village, (District No. 2,) and those out of it. The state of feelings, expectations and wishes, of the inhabitants of the latter, are very different from those of the former. In District No. 2, the scholars are subject to more temptations, and this, with the fact of the largeness of the Schools, and other circumstances, render absolutely necessary sundry regulations which are out of place in all the other Districts. We have seen this diversity growing greater and more apparent each year, since the village began to grow up. It must continue thus, perhaps even increase, rendering the duties of the Superintending Committee more and more arduous, and exciting many unpleasant incidents, until District No. 2 is put under municipal laws, and its Schools are detached from the others — have but one Committee to regulate them, and have rules adapted to their own exigencies. Until this is done, the inhabitants of the

town must endeavor to feel and act in the spirit of forbearance towards each other, and give the actions of their Committee the most charitable construction. The difficulty of which we now speak, has been much increased by the arrangement made in the Schools of the village the past year. The system of operations is now very different. Yet each is adapted to the condition of things, and the necessities of the scholars. The Schools in District No. 2, could no longer exist and do any good under the arrangement of the other Districts; neither can these Districts adopt the arrangement which has been made for schools in District No. 2.

NEW CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOOLS IN DISTRICT NO. TWO.

The arrangement, above adverted to, is this. At the annual meeting of District No. 2, in March last, it was resolved, that, agreeably with section 6, chapter 73, of the Revised Statutes, a division be made of the scholars "*into two or more divisions, according to age, or acquirements, or both.*" And the Prudential Committee were directed to make this classification, on the basis of the plan suggested in the Report of Superintending Committee of last year. This they did. They instituted three grades of Schools. The first, or *Primary Schools*, are for children under 8 years of age; the second, or *Middle or Intermediate Schools*, for scholars between 8 and 12 years; the third, or *Grammar Schools*, for scholars over 12 years of age. Besides the age of scholars, however, their position is regulated by their advancement in their studies, so that, no matter what their age, when they are prepared to go on with the studies of the higher grade of Schools, they are promoted; until then, whatever their age, they are continued in the Schools for which they are fitted.

This arrangement has already begun to tell favorably upon the Schools. It has brought together children of like ages and acquirements. It has reduced

the number of branches to which each of the Teachers must devote their attention, and thus enabled them to be more thorough in their instruction. It has secured more order and regularity in conducting the Schools, and it has provided for due attention to the elementary education of the youngest scholars, and the highest studies of the most advanced.

We believe that this system will prove to be invaluable. We are not aware that any material change will be required in it, however large the number of scholars may become. When the necessity shall come, it will be very easy to add another grade of Schools, in which the Classics may be studied. A little attention from Committees and Teachers will preserve the system in its simplicity and efficiency.

Among the Primary Schools, the Prudential Committee opened an Infant School, at the beginning of the year, agreeably with a suggestion made in the Report of the Superintending School Committee. In this School, little ones of 4 years of age, and under, are gathered, and instructed in such things as are adapted to their age. Books are little used. Cards and pictures, and sensible objects, are used in their stead, and the memory is cultivated. Much of the time is given to singing, marching and recreation. The Prudential Committee very judiciously provided, among other articles for the School, two cheap rocking horses, which have served an excellent purpose. We think the District cannot do better than to continue the School, and make a small appropriation for additional instruction, cards, block-letters, &c.

VII. FURNITURE FOR SCHOOL ROOMS.

There are a variety of articles, of little cost, well fitted to interest and instruct scholars, respecting matters of importance in daily life, which might with great advantage be provided for each school room. At least, should the Grammar Schools of District No. 2 be provided with a *terrestrial globe*, and a *set of*

weights and measures, and of *Pelton's Outline Maps*. It would also be a matter of convenience, if there should be two or three extra chairs provided for each room, for visitors, and also a small closet, where the water pails and brooms may be deposited, and thus leave the school room and entry, to their appropriate uses.

VIII. ADDITIONAL SCHOOL HOUSES AND APPROPRIATIONS.

There are now fourteen Schools in operation in District No. 2. These are already insufficient to accommodate all the scholars of the District, and not give any Teacher more than 50 scholars, which is the largest number to which they can do justice.

It is now time for the District to consider whether it is good policy, to be expending any more money on temporary school houses. The school lots which the District now own are well situated. Another, however, should be secured, for the schools now located on the west side of Elm street, and south of Merrimack. With these lots and spacious brick school houses on each, there will be accommodation for 2000 scholars. We would suggest whether it would not be well to erect one of these school houses the present year; superseding some of the temporary wooden ones now in use, and affording on one lot of land, school-room for at least 300 children. By beginning the erection this year, the burden of expense will be distributed, otherwise we may have to erect two in the same year.

Whenever such erection may be determined on, one of the most important matters which will demand our attention, will be the plan on which it will be built. Attention to school house plans has recently been given by able architects, and the result of their efforts shows, that at the same cost, a commodious and excellent school house may be erected, or one, showy but every way inconvenient and worthless. The school house on Lowell street might be very much improved upon, and yet cost no more.

The appropriation for the past year was very liberal, even more than your Committee had ventured to propose. The rule for dividing the appropriation still acts to the satisfaction of all parties. We recommend its being continued. We would also recommend that \$4500 be raised for the schools of the town, the ensuing year; and that of this amount, \$3800 be appropriated to the schools in District No. 2, and the remainder to the other Districts. This appropriation will give the same amount to the other Districts, which they had last year, and afford enough to No. 2, to open another school during the year, and at the same time do what we cannot but think would be simple justice, in adding to the wages of teachers. We say, without hesitation, that most, if not all the Teachers in District No. 2, deserve more compensation than they now get. They are, almost without exception, faithful, laborious and capable, and well worthy of being continued in their positions. But the wages of the female Teachers especially, are less than they deserve. It is good policy to pay our teachers well; then we can get and keep good teachers, and with less hesitation remove those who are unfit. Several of these Teachers have now been employed for some years, and are far better than any strangers.

IX. GENERAL SUGGESTIONS.

There is a continual advance made in the preparation of books fitted for public Schools. Your Committee would have been glad to have yielded to the solicitations of Parents and Teachers, and substituted or admitted the books they have often urged. But manifold reasons determined them to make fewer changes than were called for, rather than as many. But they cannot refrain from speaking in the highest terms of commendation of one work, which they think ought to be in the hands of every Teacher, at least. The work is, "Parker's Aid to English Composition." The title gives one very little idea of the comprehensiveness

of the work. It might better be called, "A Work to teach Teachers what, and how to teach." Every Teacher should be familiar with the work. It offers them many practical suggestions, which will help them to carry out reforms they may have long resolved on. So much good might it do to a school, that it would be excellent policy to purchase a copy for each school-room, and require each Teacher to account for its safety and good keeping, as for that of any other article of the property of the District.

It is with no small pleasure that we have seen some of the Teachers manifesting so decided an interest in their Scholars, as to engage them in gathering cabinets of minerals, woods, leaves, insects, and a variety of other natural objects. With scarcely any expense, by devoting but a little time to the subject, children may, in this way, be made interested in their Teacher and studies, and their powers of observation be greatly cultivated. And, besides, that there is no pursuit more innocent than the study of our Maker's works, there is no taste which in after life can be turned to greater profit. And what may commend this plan to the adoption of other Teachers, is the fact, that in any locality, and under any circumstances, this source of enjoyment and interest may be opened to Scholars. We should be glad to see each school-room provided with two or three shelves, where the results of the children's researches might be placed.

X. CONCLUSION.

Your Committee have found their duties more arduous and difficult than any can know, excepting those who have been, or shall hereafter be, required to perform them. We have had to meet the objections of many unreasonable and obstinate men, who, having never known any other schools than those in country places, where there is but one school in a District, have supposed that a District with twenty schools and a thousand scholars, could be conducted by the same

rules. They have no comprehension of an enlarged and accurate system, whose aim is *progression and perfection*. While we have been troubled by such, we feel grateful to be able to state, on the other hand, that our efforts have had the ready co-operation of the Teachers, almost without exception, and that we have had frequent assurances from the great body of our most considerate and intelligent fellow citizens, of all parties, of their confidence and approbation. Feeling that what we have done, has been with the single and sincere desire to discharge faithfully the duties to which we were appointed—having the good of the schools very much at heart—endeavoring to lay the foundations for future, as well as immediate benefits, and that our acquaintance with the condition of the schools should entitle us to the confidence of Parents—we have a calm consciousness, that we have acted with a purpose of honesty and good. We make but a common admission of fallible judgment, in saying that we may sometimes have erred. But we cherish the persuasion, that if the present methods are continued, and the present rules are strictly enforced, our schools will be more and more fit to be the seminaries—the free—the public seminaries for the education of *all* our children. Duty to those who may succeed us, requires us to say, that every citizen must hold their Committee *right*, until they are palpably proved to be *wrong*; they must be encouraged, rather than carped at—every hand must be raised to help them in their work, rather than to attempt to pull down what they build, with patient thought and much effort. Unless this is done, none who are fit to discharge the duties of the office of Superintending School Committee will be found willing to accept it.

All of which, the following Tables included, is respectfully submitted.

Manchester, Feb. 19th, 1845.

WILLIAM H. MOORE,	} Superintending School Committee.
BENJAMIN BRIERLY,	
HENRY M. DEXTER,	

TABLE NO. I.

Statistics of the Schools, (except District No. 2,) in Manchester, for 1845-6.

Dist.	Prudential Committee.	Teacher.	Length of Term.		Wages.		Persons bet'n 4 and 21.		Av. No. Scholars.	No.	Money Expended.			
No.		Summer.	Winter.	Summer.	Winter.	Male.	Female.		Sum.	Win.				
1	John Stark, Jr.,	Eliz'th B. Stark,	Eliz'th B. Stark,	20 w'ks.	not fin-		\$1.50*	43	26	29	\$124 75			
2	Nathaniel Baker,	Sophronia Baker,	Albert J. Robbins,	16 "	ished.	\$14 00	1.50*	57	30	35	139 48			
3	John Emerson,	Elizabeth Gregg,	Albert Jackson,	20 "	"	no ret.	no ret.	53	18	25	135 27			
4	Mr. Bagley,	Hannah G. Lane,	Geo. W. Weeks,	16 "	"	"	1.50*	60	30	32	142 64			
5	D. Hall,	Susanna Stevens,	Eph. Stevens,	10 "	"	"	no ret.	74	34	40	157 37			
6	Edward Proctor,	Eliz'th P. Murray	J. A. Weston,	no return	"	"	no ret.	37	26	25	118 44			
7	Walton H. Noyes,	Rhoda A. Flint,	D. W. Ladd,	19 "	†	"	no ret.	80	43	30	163 68			
Summary.											404	207	216	\$981 63

NOTE. In some instances in the above table, in the columns of the average number attending school, where the returns were incomplete, the returns for last year have been given, as being nearer right than a blank space would be.

* \$1.50 and board. † Teacher dismissed. "No ret." under the head of "Wages," indicates "no return."

TABLE NO. II.

Statistics of Schools in District No. 2, in the Town of Manchester, for 1845-6.

Prudential Committee---Walter French, Samuel D. Bell, Ezekiel Blake.

School.	Teacher.	1st Term.	2d Term.	3d Term.	4th Term.	Average.	Wages.	No. of per- sons in Dis- trict No. 2 appropri- ated between 4 and 21.	Amount of money appropri- ated.
No.		Whole No. of Scholars.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.		
1	John W. Ray,	92	46	93	64	68	55	\$11.38 per week	1214
2	Ann E. Riddle,	61	30	75	40	53	32	3.50 "	"
3	Sarah P. Carpenter,	85	62	68	54	92	80	3.25 "	"
4	Miss Plummer,	104	75	111	95	81	65	3.25 "	"
5	Caroline S. Bartlett,	97	50	93	55	63	46	3.25 "	"
6	Olivia J. Manahan,	70	40	106	44	38	27	3.25 "	"
7	Sarah M. Parker,	65	50	61	48	56	36	3.25 "	"
8	Hannah J. Bliss,	84	58	84	60	78	56	3.25 "	"
9	S. W. Bodwell,	57	44	49	30	*		3.25 "	"
	S. A. Patterson,								
	Nancy J. Underhill,								
10	Charl'te T. Nichols,	87	65	80	60	55	35	3.25 "	"
	Caroline Warren,								
11	Betsy B. Shepherd,	71	50	77	58	59	40	3.25 "	"
12	Frances Merriam,	76	45	66	46	69	40	3.25 "	"
	Charl'te T. Nichols,								
13	J. L. Fitch.	+						7.00 "	"
14	Wealthy A. Horr.	90	60	95	60	68	48	3.25 "	"
Summary—14 Schools.		1039	675	1058	714	840	605		1214
									\$3168 81

* School closed first half of this Term. + School not opened till Fourth Term.

[For Recapitulation, see next page.]

Recapitulation.

	No. of Schools.	No. bet'n 4 and 21.	Whole No- at- tend'g School.	Average No.	Money expended.
Out of Dis. No. 2.	7	404	284	212	\$981 63
In District No. 2.	14	1214	1003	696	3168 81
Summary,	21	1687	1287	908	\$4150 44

TABLE NO. III.

Shewing the present condition of the Schools in District No. 2, the branches studied in each, with the number of Scholars in each branch, February 21st, 1846.

No. School.	Spelling.	Reading.	Writing.	Definitions.	Intellectual Arith.	Practical Arith.	Geography.	History N. Hamp.	History U. States.	Grammar.	Nat'l Philosophy.	Algebra.	Book Keeping.	Composition.	Singing.	No. of Scholars who draw maps.
1	68	68	50	40	68	50	36		10	32	10	3	15	25	34	36
2	53	53		18	53	47	23		12	40	6	1		53	53	23
3	92	92							18	11					92	
4	81	81	58	81	81	10	76								81	81
5	63	63	63		53			6							63	
6	38	38													38	
7	56	56	30	56	56	5	48	56	12						40	40
8	78	78	35	30	20			5							78	5
9	49	49	25	20	20	5	25	4							25	5
10	80	80	12		4	14	20		4	1					80	20
11	59	59	32		59	11	49		11						59	30
12	69	69			69										69	
13	60	60	25	60	10	30	20		8	9						
14	68	68	13	68	66	8	42		25	13				12	68	49
Total.	914	914	343	373	559	180	339	71	100	106	16	4	15	75	780	282

NOTE. There being no returns from Nos. 9 and 10 for the current Term, the Schedule for the last Term has been given, as being sufficiently accurate.